

FIG. 1A

FIG. 1B

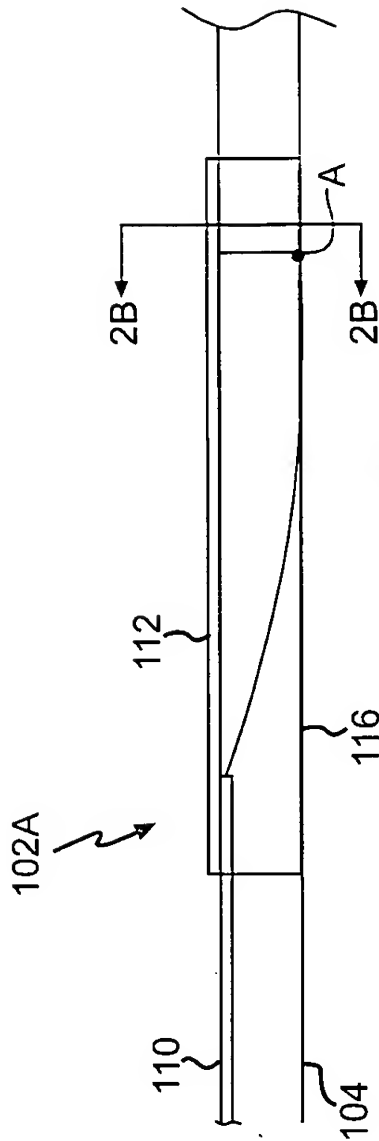


FIG. 2A

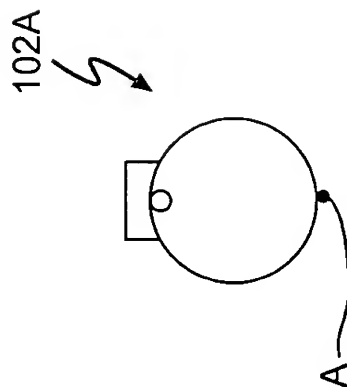


FIG. 2B

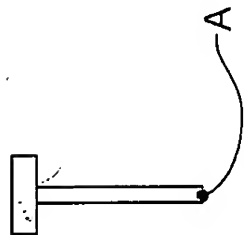


FIG. 2C

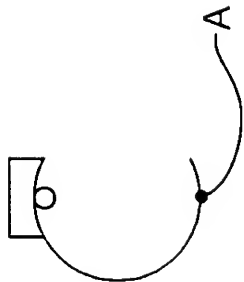


FIG. 2D

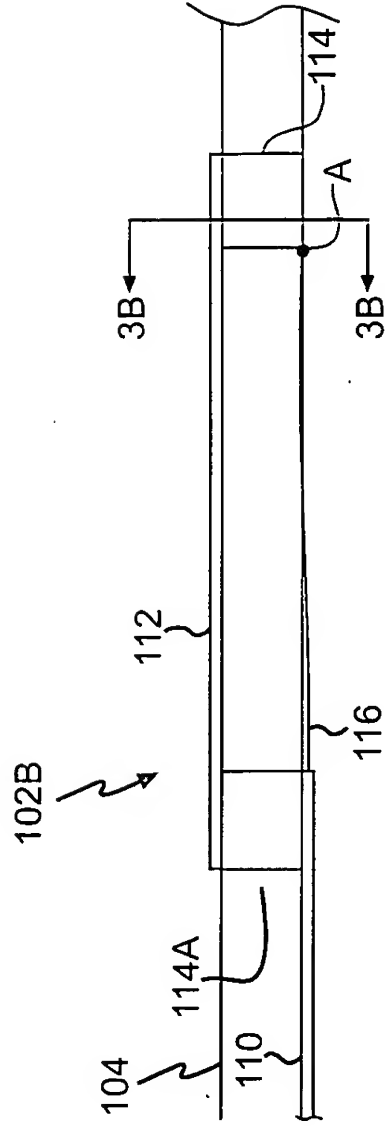


FIG. 3A

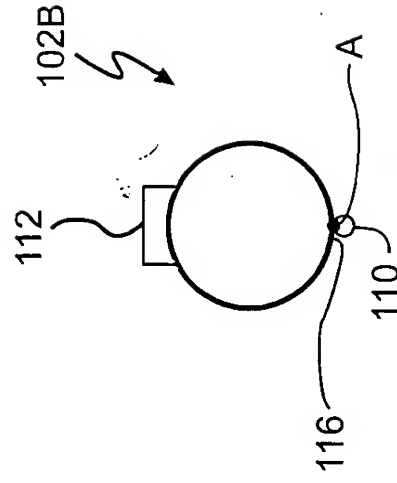


FIG. 3B

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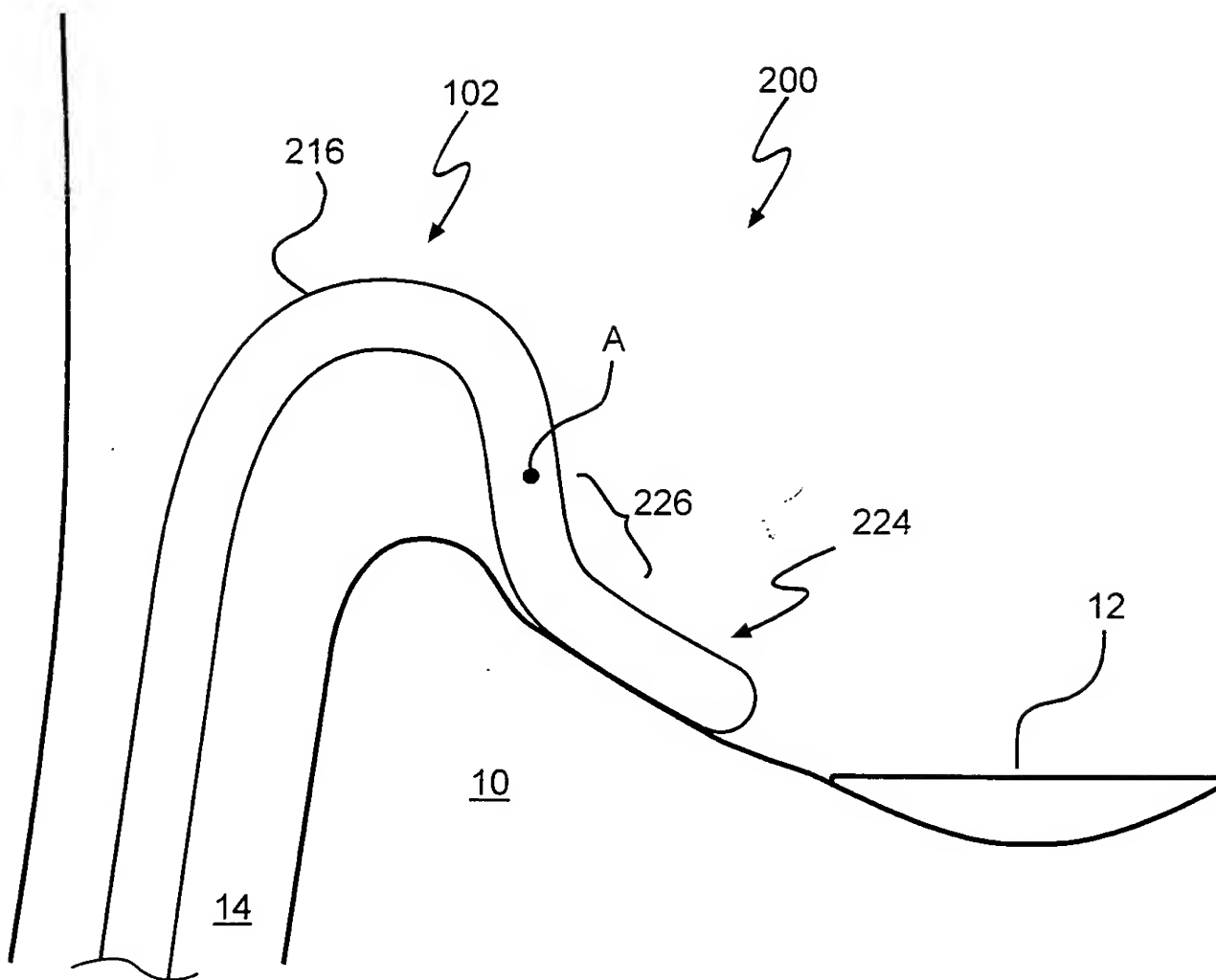


FIG. 4

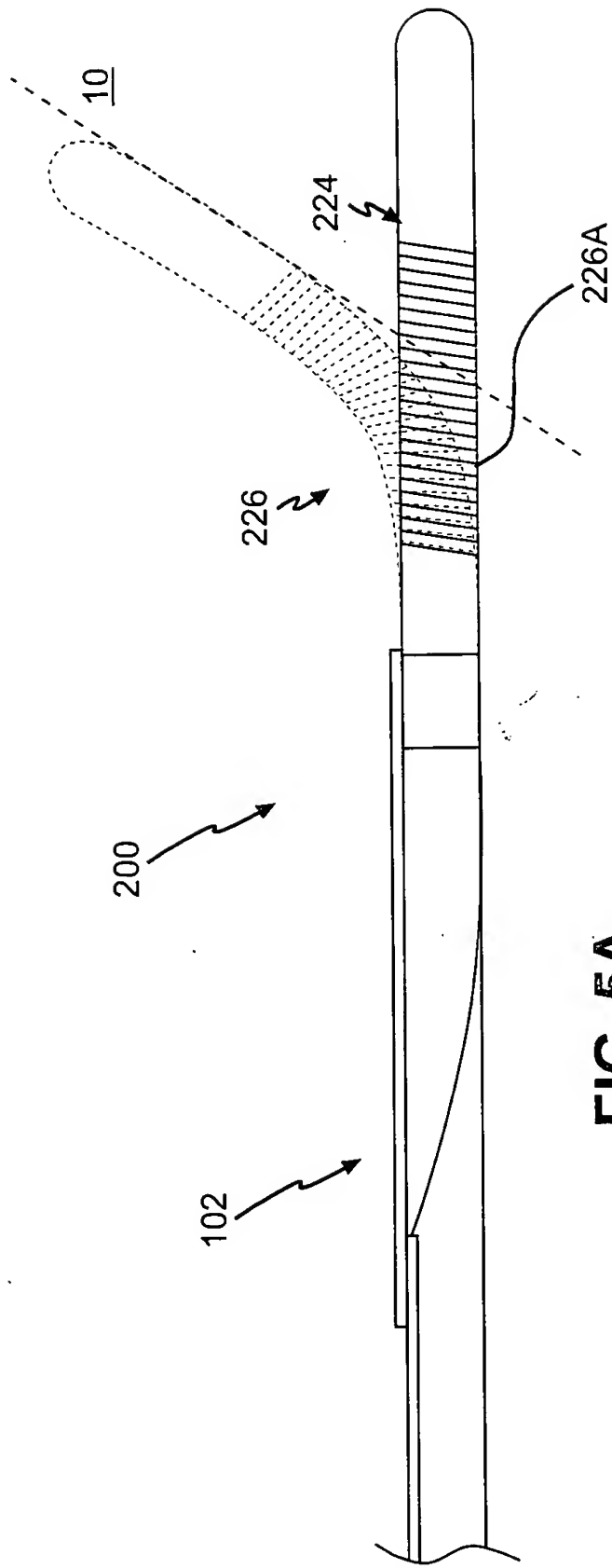


FIG. 5A

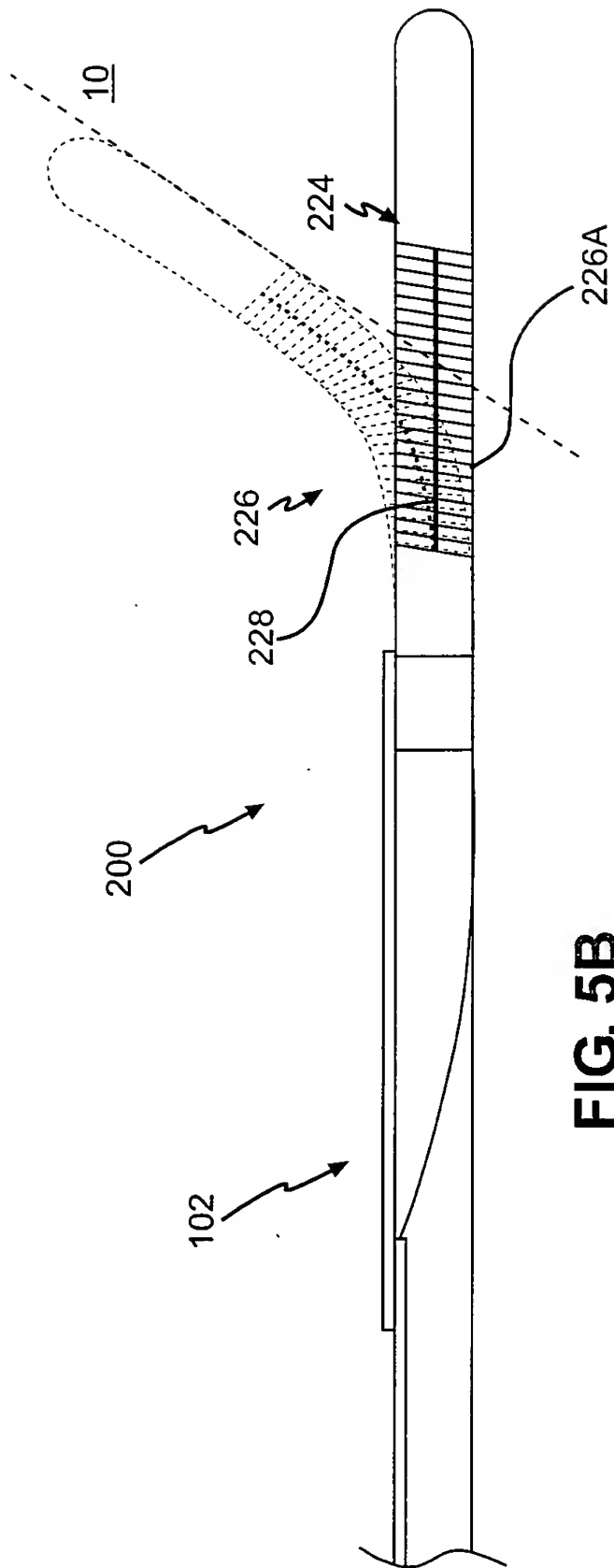


FIG. 5B

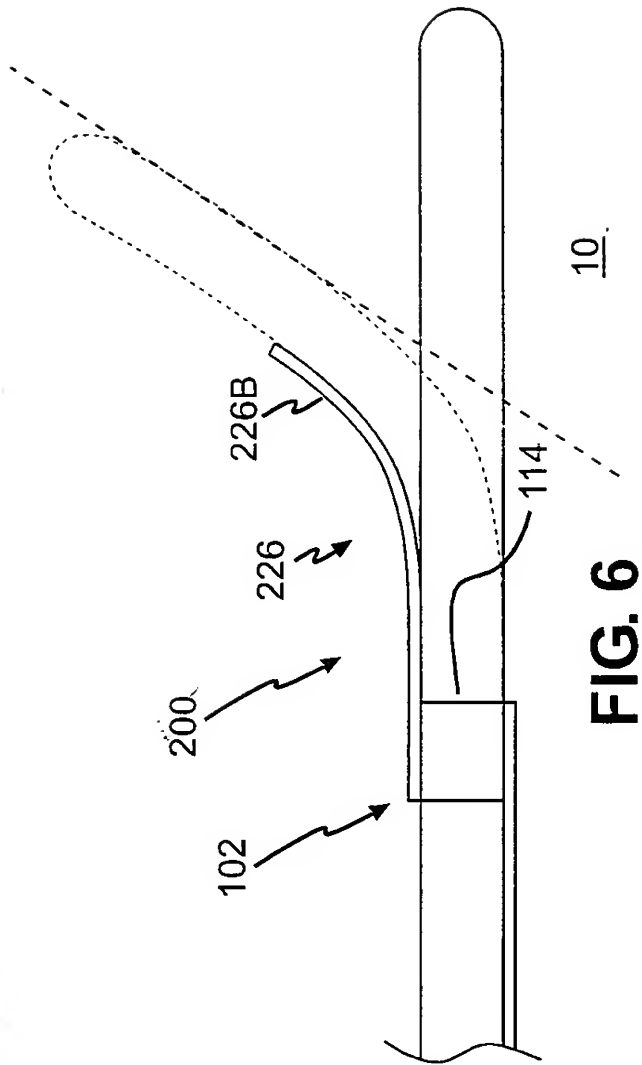
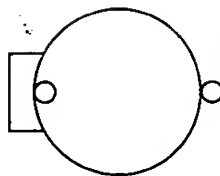
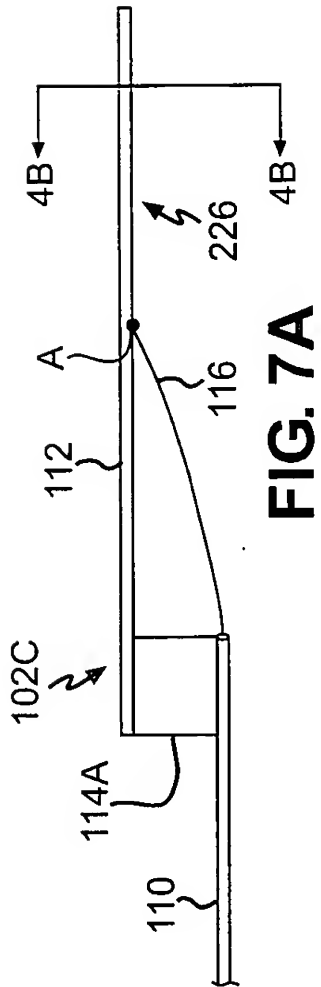


FIG. 6



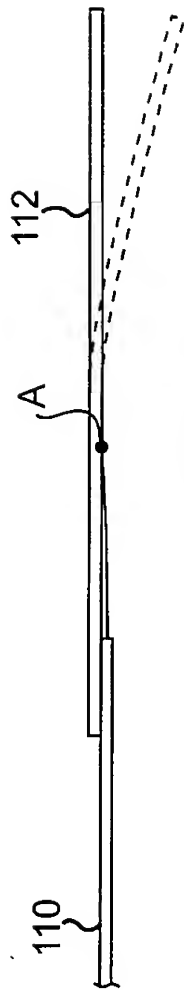


FIG. 8A

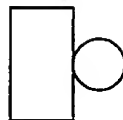


FIG. 8B

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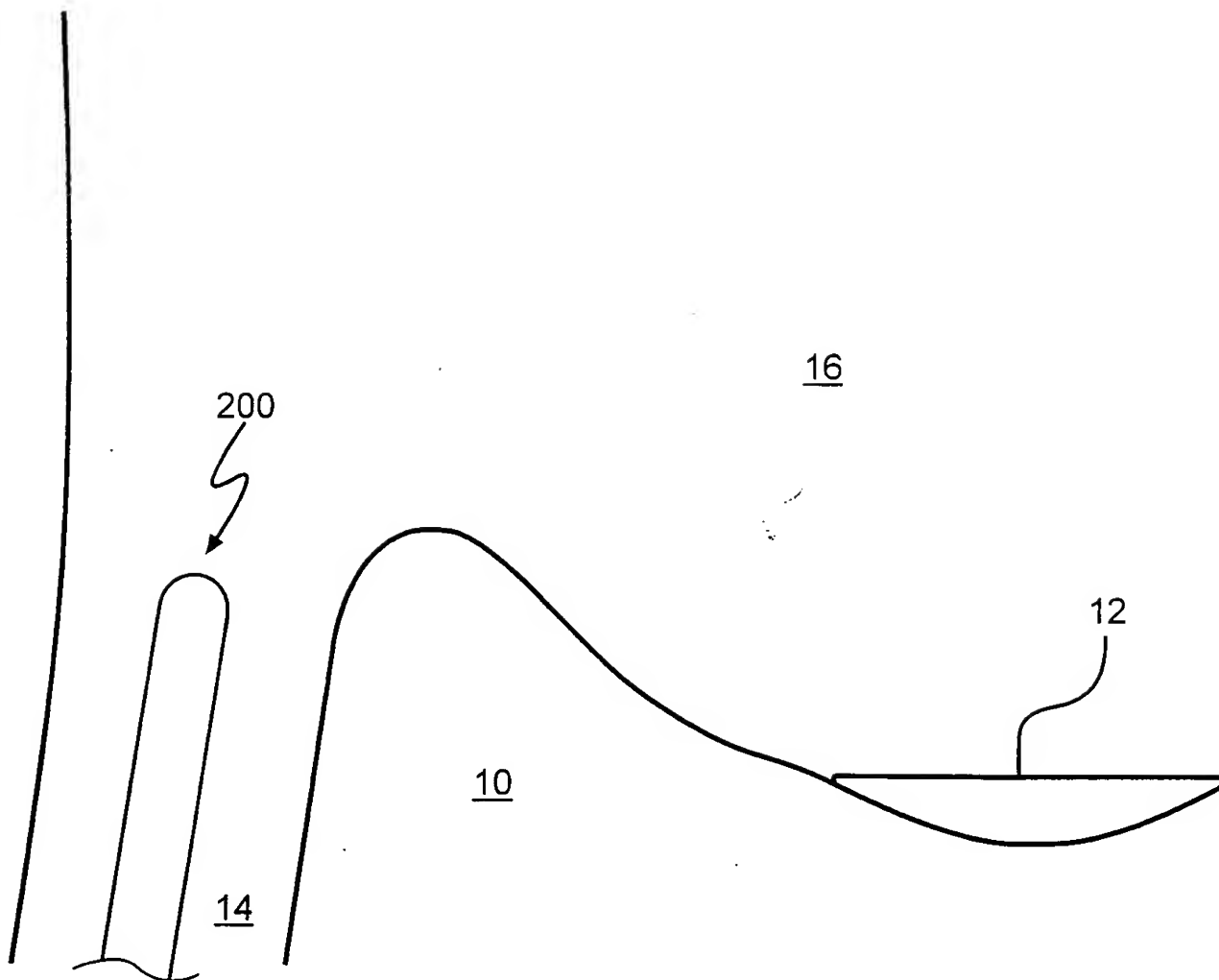


FIG. 9A

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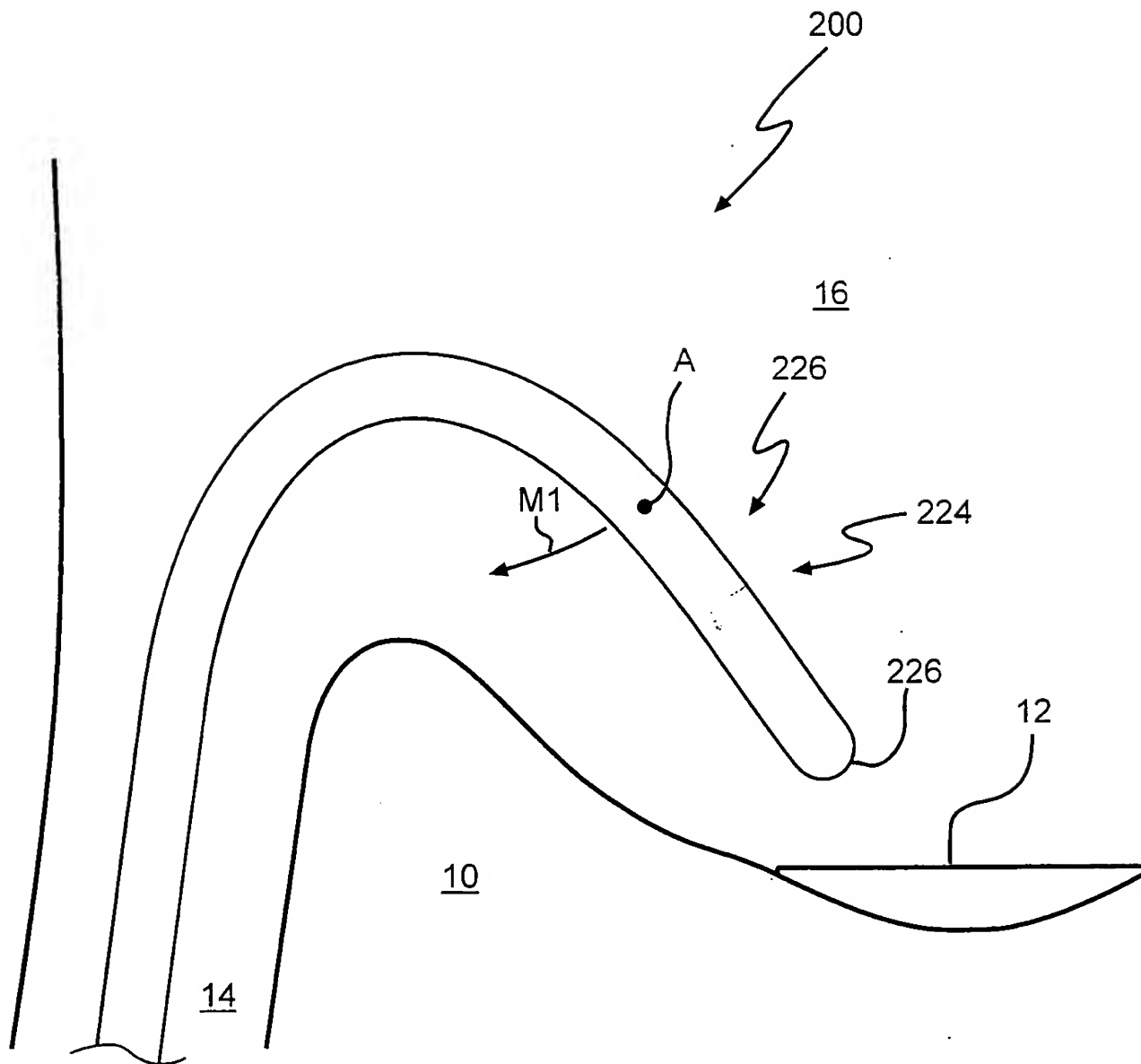


FIG. 9B

The diagram shows a cross-section of a system with a curved boundary 10. To the left is a vertical wall 12, and at the bottom is a horizontal base 14. An incident ray \$L_1\$ strikes the wall at point A. It reflects off the wall at an angle \$\alpha\$ to become ray \$L_2\$. A set of parallel arrows labeled E indicates light rays hitting the base 14. Two points, 61 and 62, are marked on the curve 10. Wavy arrows 200, 224, and 226 indicate various optical paths or fields.

FIG. 9C

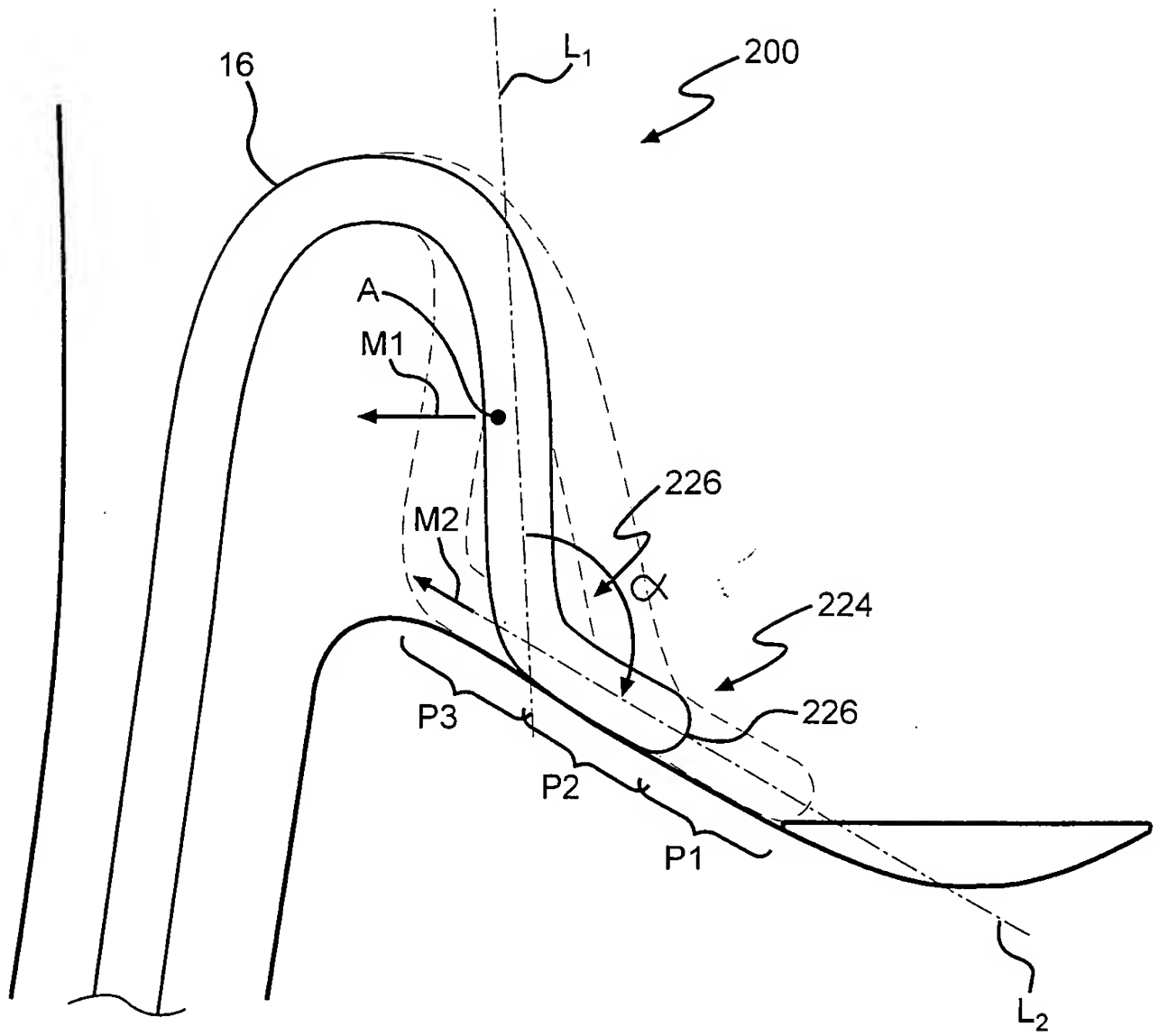


FIG. 9D

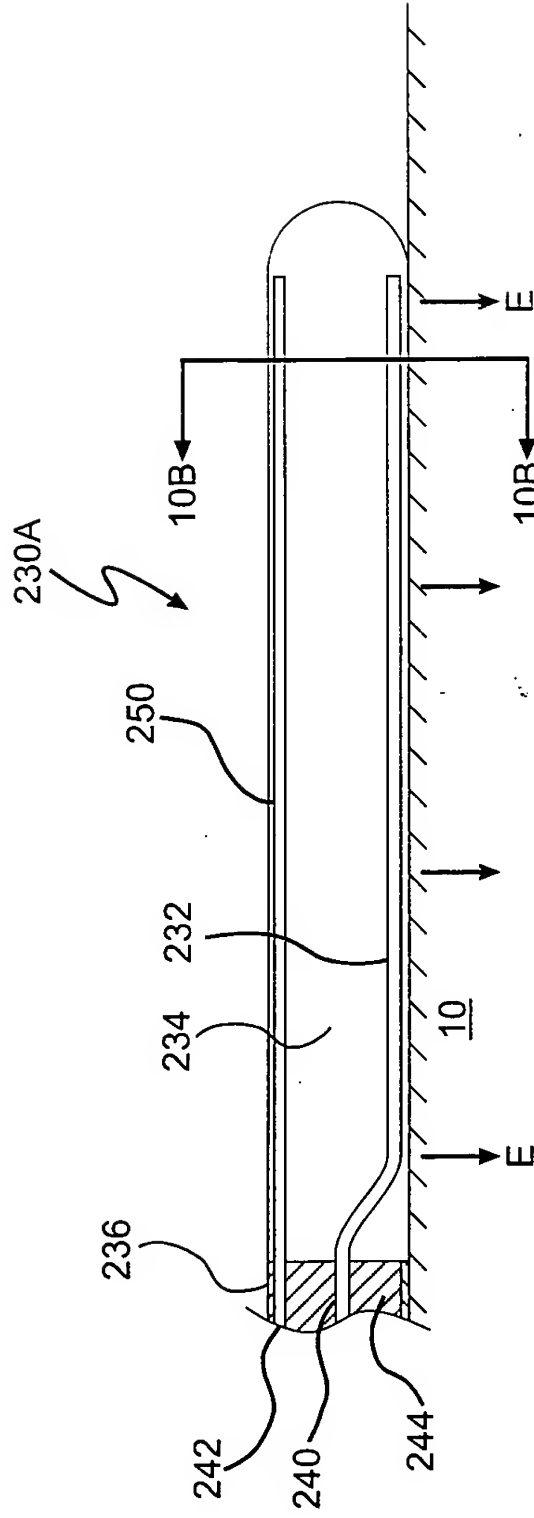


FIG. 10A

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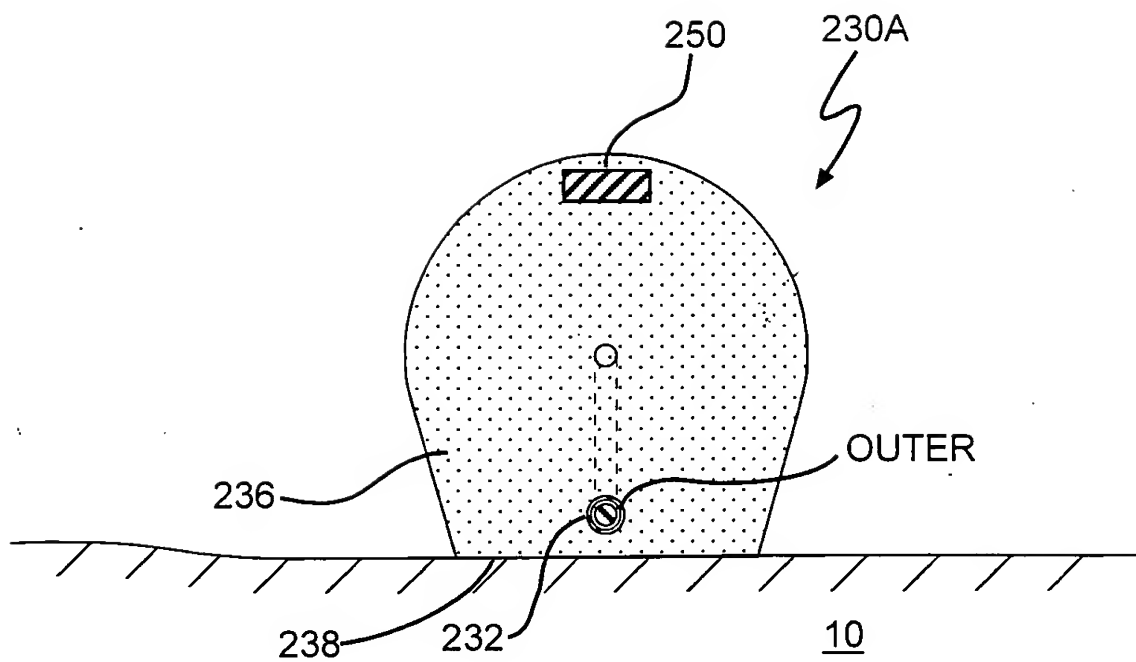


FIG. 10B

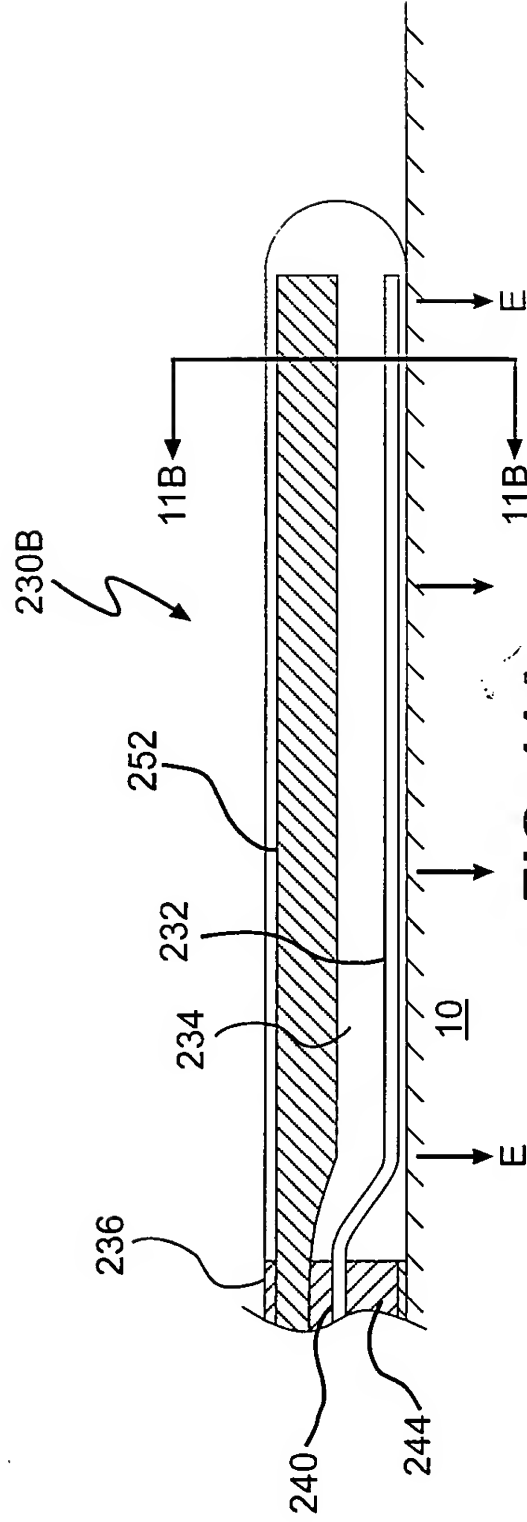


FIG. 11A

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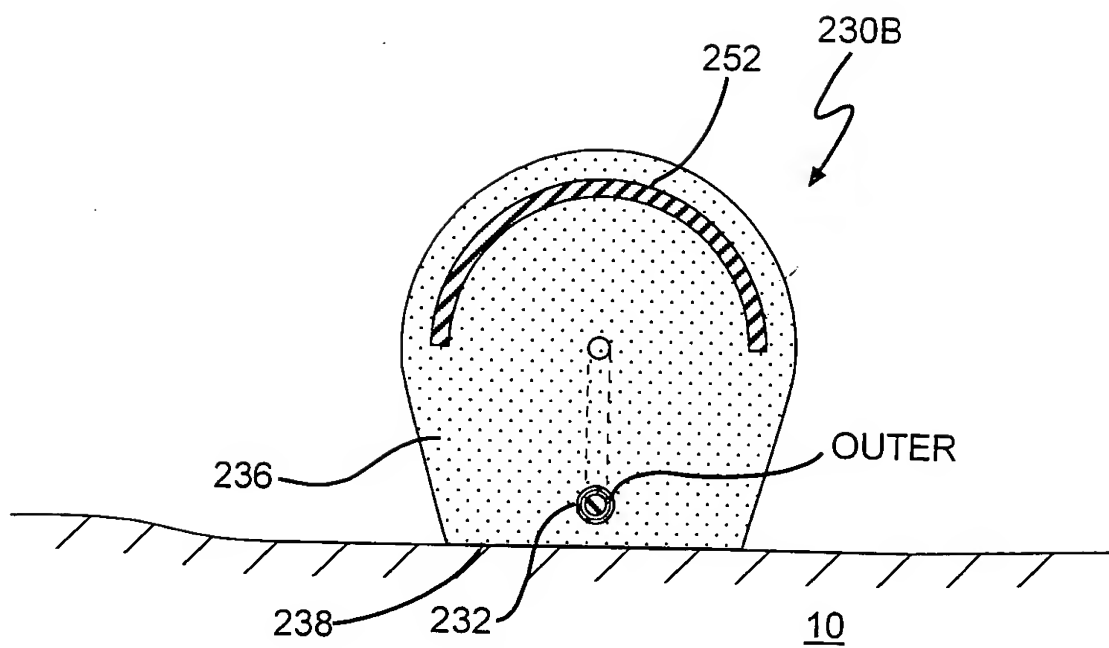


FIG. 11B